

was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

# ¶125.21 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. ISTOOK, pursuant to House Resolution 354, called up the bill (H.R. 3194) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

When said bill was considered and read twice.

Pursuant to House Resolution 354, the following amendment was considered as adopted:

Strike section 175.

After debate,

Pursuant to said resolution, the previous question was ordered on the bill, as amended.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put,

Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PEASE, announced that pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX the yeas and nays were ordered, and the call was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 216  
affirmative ..... Nays ..... 210

# ¶125.22 [Roll No. 562] YEAS—216

Aderholt	Doolittle	Jenkins
Armey	Dreier	Johnson (CT)
Bachus	Dunn	Johnson, Sam
Baker	Ehlers	Jones (NC)
Ballenger	Ehrlich	Kasich
Barcia	Emerson	Kelly
Barr	English	King (NY)
Barrett (NE)	Everett	Kingston
Bartlett	Ewing	Knollenberg
Barton	Fletcher	Kolbe
Bass	Foley	Kuykendall
Bateman	Fossella	LaHood
Biggert	Fowler	Largent
Bilbray	Franks (NJ)	Latham
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	LaTourette
Biley	Galleghy	Lazio
Blunt	Ganske	Leach
Boehlert	Gekas	Lewis (CA)
Boehner	Gibbons	Lewis (KY)
Bonilla	Gilchrest	Linder
Bono	Gillmor	LoBiondo
Brady (TX)	Gilman	Lucas (KY)
Bryant	Goode	Lucas (OK)
Burr	Goodlatte	Manzullo
Burton	Goodling	McCollum
Buyer	Goss	McCrery
Callahan	Graham	McHugh
Calvert	Granger	McInnis
Camp	Green (WI)	McIntosh
Canady	Greenwood	McIntyre
Cannon	Gutknecht	McKeon
Castle	Hansen	Metcalf
Chabot	Hastert	Mica
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)
Coble	Hayes	Miller, Gary
Coburn	Hayworth	Moran (KS)
Collins	Hefley	Myrick
Combest	Herger	Nethercutt
Cook	Hill (MT)	Ney
Cooksey	Hilleary	Northup
Cox	Hobson	Norwood
Crane	Hoekstra	Nussle
Cubin	Horn	Ose
Cunningham	Hostettler	Oxley
Davis (VA)	Houghton	Packard
Deal	Hunter	Pease
DeLay	Hutchinson	Peterson (PA)
DeMint	Hyde	Petri
Diaz-Balart	Isakson	Pickering
Dickey	Istook	Pitts

Pombo  
Porter  
Portman  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Regula  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Rogan  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Saxton  
Sensenbrenner

Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Sonder  
Spence  
Stearns  
Stump  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Talent  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry

Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Toomey  
Traficant  
Upton  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NAYS—210

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Andrews  
Archer  
Baird  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Barrett (WI)  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Campbell  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson  
Chenoweth-Hage  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Condit  
Conyers  
Costello  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doyle  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Forbes  
Ford  
Frank (MA)  
Frost  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt

Gonzalez  
Gordon  
Green (TX)  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hastings (FL)  
Hill (IN)  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hoeffel  
Holden  
Holt  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
John  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kind (WI)  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Larson  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller, George  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal

Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Paul  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Phelps  
Pickett  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandin  
Sawyer  
Schaffer  
Schakowsky  
Scott  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Shows  
Sisisky  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Spratt  
Stabenow  
Stark  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor (MS)  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thurman  
Tierney  
Towns  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Wexler  
Weygand  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

## ¶125.23 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

## ¶125.24 SUSPENSION OF THE RULES NOTICE

Mr. ARMEY, pursuant to House Resolution 353, announced the Speaker would recognize Members on Thursday, November 4 for motions to suspend the rules under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to the following measures: H. Con. Res. 214, concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that direct systematic phonics instruction should be used in all schools; and H.R. 1693, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the overtime exemption for employees engaged in fire protection activities.

## ¶125.25 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—U.S.-AUSTRALIA AGREEMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PEASE, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)), the text of a proposed Agreement for Co-operation Between the United States of America and Australia Concerning Technology for the Separation of Isotopes of Uranium by Laser Excitation, with accompanying annexes and agreed minute. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Agreement, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Agreement. (In accordance with section 123 of the Act, as amended by title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the Agreement and the views of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, is also enclosed.

A U.S. company and an Australian company have entered into a contract jointly to develop and evaluate the commercial potential of a particular uranium enrichment process (known as the "SILEX" process) invented by the Australian company. If the commercial

## NOT VOTING—8

Bereuter  
Hulshof  
Kilpatrick

Maloney (NY)  
Murtha  
Rahall

Scarborough  
Weldon (PA)

viability of the process is demonstrated, the U.S. company may adopt it to enrich uranium for sale to U.S. and foreign utilities for use as reactor fuel.

Research on and development of the new enrichment process may require transfer from the United States to Australia of technology controlled by the United States as sensitive nuclear technology or Restricted Data. Australia exercises similar controls on the transfer of such technology outside Australia. There is currently in force an Agreement Between the United States of America and Australia Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, signed at Canberra July 5, 1979 (the "1979 Agreement"). However, the 1979 Agreement does not permit transfers of sensitive nuclear technology and Restricted Data between the parties unless specifically provided for by an amendment or by a separate agreement.

Accordingly, the United States and Australia have negotiated, as a complement to the 1979 Agreement, a specialized agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation to provide the necessary legal basis for transfers of the relevant technology between the two countries for peaceful purposes.

The proposed Agreement provides for cooperation between the parties and authorized persons within their respective jurisdictions in research on and development of the SILEX process (the particular process for the separation of isotopes of uranium by laser excitation). The Agreement permits the transfer for peaceful purposes from Australia to the United States and from the United States to Australia, subject to the nonproliferation conditions and controls set forth in the Agreement of Restricted Data, sensitive nuclear technology, sensitive nuclear facilities, and major critical components of such facilities, to the extent that these relate to the SILEX technology.

The nonproliferation conditions and controls required by the Agreement are the standard conditions and controls required by section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 (NNPA), for all new U.S. agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation. These include safeguards, a guarantee of no explosive or military use, a guarantee of adequate physical protection, and rights to approve re-transfers, enrichment, reprocessing, other alterations in form or content, and storage. The Agreement contains additional detailed provisions for the protection of sensitive nuclear technology, Restricted Data, sensitive nuclear facilities, and major critical components of such facilities transferred pursuant to it.

Material, facilities, and technology subject to the Agreement may not be used to produce highly enriched uranium without further agreement of the parties.

The Agreement also provides that cooperation under it within the territory

of Australia will be limited to research on and development of SILEX technology, and will not be for the purpose of constructing a uranium enrichment facility in Australia unless provided for by an amendment to the Agreement. The United States would treat any such amendment as a new agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act, including the requirement for congressional review.

Australia is in the forefront of nations supporting international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries. It is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and has an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the application of full-scope safeguards to its nuclear program. It subscribes to the Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) Guidelines, which set forth standards for the responsible export of nuclear commodities for peaceful use, and to the Zangger (NPT Exporters) Committee Guidelines, which oblige members to require the application of IAEA safeguards on nuclear exports to nonnuclear weapon states. In addition, Australia is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, whereby it has agreed to apply international standards of physical protection to the storage and transport of nuclear material under its jurisdiction or control.

The proposed Agreement with Australia has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all statutory requirements and will advance the nonproliferation, foreign policy, and commercial interests of the United States.

A consideration in interagency deliberations on the Agreement was the potential consequences of the Agreement for U.S. military needs. If SILEX technology is successfully developed and becomes operational, then all material produced by and through this technology would be precluded from use in the U.S. nuclear weapons and naval nuclear propulsion programs. Furthermore, all other military uses of this material, such as tritium production and material testing, would also not be possible because of the assurances given to the Government of Australia. Yet, to ensure the enduring ability of the United States to meet its common defense and security needs, the United States must maintain its military nuclear capabilities. Recognizing this requirement and the restrictions being placed on the SILEX technology, the Department of Energy will monitor closely the development of SILEX but ensure that alternative uranium enrichment technologies are available to meet the requirements for national security.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed Agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not

constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the Agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this Agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House International Relations Committee as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 3, 1999.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations.

¶125.26 MESSAGE FROM THE  
PRESIDENT—VETO OF H.R. 3064

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PEASE, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 3064, the FY 2000 District of Columbia and Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies appropriations bill.

I am vetoing H.R. 3064 because the bill, including the offsets section, is deeply flawed. It includes a misguided 0.97 percent across-the-board reduction that will hurt everything from national defense to education and environmental programs. The legislation also contains crippling cuts in key education, labor, and health priorities and undermines our capacity to manage these programs effectively. The enrolled bill delays the availability of \$10.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, and other important health and social services programs, resulting in delays in important medical research and health services to low-income Americans. The bill is clearly unacceptable. I have submitted a budget that would fund these priorities without spending the Social Security surplus, and I am committed to working with the Congress to identify acceptable offsets for additional spending for programs that are important to all Americans.

The bill also fails to fulfill the bipartisan commitment to raise student achievement by authorizing and financing class size reduction. It does